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The Times is always indebted to friends who favor it with society items and personals, but must urge that all such be sent over the signiture of the sender.

All unsigned communications will be rejected always. jected always.

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WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS SENDING POLITICAL NEWS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES TO THE NECESSITY OF SIGNING THEIR NAMES TO SUCH REPORTS, AS IT IS THE RULE OF THIS PAPER NOT TO PUBLISH ANY ARTICLE THE NAME OF WHOSE AUTHOR IS UNKNOWN. REJECTED CONTRIBUTIONS WILL NOT BE RETURNED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY STAMPS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1900.

A RETROSPECT.

The Times was always opposed to the war with Spain, and from the very beginning of the agitation protested. We could never see any sufficient cause for that war, and time and again we asked through these columns, "What is our casus belli?" And the question was never answered to the satisfaction of The Times. But there was a cry for war, and the tide could not be stemmed. It came largely from those who had so lately been arrayed against the "money power," and they declared that the people would rise up and make short work of the Spaniards if they were not held in by the "financial interests" of the country.

Willis J. Abbott, editor of the New York Journal, said that "failure on the part of McKinley to act decisively for intervention in behalf of Cuba will leave everything open for the Democrats to sweep the country with 'free Cuba' as its Shibboleth."

Congressman Bailey, leader of the Democrats in the House, was reported to have said in Pittsburg that "he wished to Heaven he was empowered to declare war." If so his first call would raise a vast army of volunteers, and that within forty days he would have the Stars and Stripes floating over Havana.

Congressman Lentz, an Ohio Der made a speech in the House in which he denounced the administration for delaying to go to war, charging that this policy was in the interest of stock jobbers in Wall

But the President was slow to act. He was quoted as saving that he would not permit himself to be jingoed into war until he had exhausted every effort in the direction of an honorable peace. Senator Daniel was fair enough to say at the time that he believed the President was pursuing the right course, and that he was not disposed to join with those who were condemning him. We are trying to show that the most warlike men in the country were the President's political opponents, and certain Democratic members of Congress boasted that they compelled the

Republicans to declare war.

But by and by the President saw that war must come, and at his request Congress on April 18, 1898, adopted a "joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba," which was equivalent to a declaration of war The only objection of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mason and other warlike Democrats was that the resolution was not strong enough, and Mr. Morgan offered as a substitute : resolution formally declaring war against Spain. The war was soon begun and was soon over. Spain sued for peace, and finally a treaty was agreed to by which It was provided that Cuba should be free, but that the Philippines should be ceded to the United States. The language is as plain as it could be made. When the treaty went to the Senate of the United States to be ratified there was objection on the part of some of the Democrats, but Mr. William J. Bryan, the leader of the party, advised the Democrats to vote for the treaty, and it was ratified by the votes of forty Republicans, three Populists, ten Democrats, three Silver men and one Independent.

Democrats and Republicans united in bringing on the war; Democrats and Republicans united in ratifying the treaty of peace by which the Philippines fell into our hands, and so up to to this point the responsibility was as much upon the one party as the other. In taking the Philippines it was clearly out of the question to follow the line of conduct pursued in the annexation of territory in former days-towit, with the view eventually and with the provision expressed that such territory should finally be admitted into the sisterthood of States. Had it been proposed to pursue this course with reference to the Philippines there would have been a protest from Maine to California. It was an

ment, leaving to the future the final solution of the new problem.

But it soon developed, after having acquired from Spain the Philippines, that we must reckon also with a large insurgent element, who were unwilling to be taken over by the United States, and who showed that they were determined to fight us as earnestly as they had fought Spain. There was but one or two courses open to us. The great majority of the Filipinos were willing to trust the United States, and they looked to us to restore order as the first step in the direction of a stable government for the islands. The President had either to call off his troops and leave the insurgents in possession of the field or else to force the insurgents to lay down their arms. Tht President could not but choose the latter alternative.

We say that this is no question of politics. Mr. McKinley was elected by the Republicans, but he is the President of this nation. He had a distinct duty to perform. He could not dicker with Aguinaldo so long as he was showing fight; he could not but protect the law-abiding citizens of the islands from the ravages of the insurgents, and had he called off his troops and left the people of those islands to fight it out among themselves the American flag would have been disgraced and we would have been a reproach among the ations of the earth.

We believe that Mr. McKinley has pursued the right course, the only course open to him-the course that any Democratic President would have pursued under the same circumstances, and we have no sympathy with those who are now denouncing him for political effect. Much less do we sympathize with George S. Boutwell and associates, who are now so zealous of the rights of the Philippine 'rebels," when we recall that this same Mr. Boutwell was a member, soon after the war between the States, of the "joint committee on reconstruction" and the arch enemy of Southern rights.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

Some of the anti-British Americans have recently been calling for evidence to show that Great Britain was our friend during the war with Spain. If any of these gentlemen will take the trouble to glance over the files of any newspaper published in 1898, he will find an accumulation of evidence that will convince him that pending the war agitation Great Britain lost no opportunity to show her friendship and to let the powers of Europe understand that she was our friend and would be our friend in any emergency that might arise. On March 11th, 1898, a cablegram from

Lendon was printed in the daily papers, in which was given a report of a speech made by a member of the House of Commons. Hon. Herbert Valentine Duncombe gave notice that he would ask the ministry whether, with a view of recognizing the identity of the interests of all Englishspeaking people, her Majesty's government would consider the advisability of placing the service of the British fleet at the disposal of the United States in the event of complications between the United States and any foreign power. Mr. Duncombe did not put the question, because in conference with friends it was thought inopportune. However, he subsequently said that his question was framed owing to the widely held opinion in the House of Commons that it was high time the foreign powers should be told in unmistakable terms that any blow struck at either Great Britain or the United States was equal to a blow at the other. "I was profoundly convinced of this to-day," he added. "Many more members than I supposed would do se came to me in order to say that they heartily endorsed my question. I am convinced that the government would have desired to answer my proposed question affirmatively, and would have done so had it not involved other considerations besidet expressing, what I believe the present government sincerely holds, that in the face of foreign complications the interests in the future of Great Britain and the

United States are inseparably entwined." About the same time Lord Charles Beresford took occasion to say that England entertained the most friendly regard for the United States, and that "if the United States goes to war, no matter what happened at the beginning, she must eventually win because of the enthusiasm and

intense patriotism of her people." A little while after that it was given out from Rome that the powers of Europe would entervene between the United States and Spain in favor of the latter country and that the intervention would take the form of a naval demonstration. But when there was talk of mediation Great Britain promptly declined to take any part with the other powers of Europe, and so the proposition fell through.

About the same time the Associated Press gave out from London that it was in a position to announce that the British government had assured the United States of its fullest and most cordial sympathy in its Cuban policy. This assurance, it declared, was given with the most complete knowledge of the latest developments in the negotiations between the United States and Spain, and on the understanding that even these are tending slowly towards armed intervention in Cuba.

We have by no means exhausted the proofs that we have found in casually looking over the files of The Times, but we have given enough to convince any fair-minded man that when we needed a friend we found a friend in Great Britain. Yet, there are those who are now making a great political stir because this government failed to give its aid and encouragement to the Boers while Great Britain was carrying on war in South Africa.

We know that this is not popular talk, but it is God's truth, and that is what we are here to proclaim.

COMPETITION.

A little while ago the Spanish aristoerats referred to America as a nation of shopkeepers. In point of fact all the great powers of the earth to-day are nations of shopkeepers, and Spain is an effete power because her trade is gone. What means it that England and Russia and Germany and France and America are all standing by in China and watching each other with such keen interest? To be sure the present emergency demands that citizens of these several nations who are now in China shall be protected from the mob. But the Chinese question is far greater than the simple protection of these citizens. China is a great country and a most emergency, and we had to act on the mo- inviting field for trading, and each nation

is there to lookout for its trade interests and see that those interests are protected for all time to come.

It is said that competition is a thing of the past. On the contrary there never was such competition as there is in the world to-day. It is competition between the great powers of the earth for trade. Time was when Americans were quite content to trade among themselves, but as the country has grown and as its producing capacity has increased, we have found that it is absolutely necessary to have an outside market for our surplus. To-day we are seeking trade in all parts of the world and we are a competitor with the great nations of the earth for foreign trade. Competition is now, we say, between nations, and each nation is contending with every other nation for trade on the outside. All that America asks is that the markets of the earth be open to free competition, feeling sure that she can hold her own with any of the powers that be. That is what we desire in China. We do not want the Chinese Empire to be dismembered. We want to preserve the status quo, to keep the trade door open, and we want the Chinese to be in position to purchase freely of foreign goods that shall be offered.

Given that condition, it then becomes a question as to which nation shall get the greatest share of trade, and this brings us to the consideration of a question which is destined to play a most conspicuous part in the politics of this country during the next few months, to wit: the question of trusts, so-called. The nation which gets the lion's share of this outside trade is the nation which supplies the best article at the lowest price. It was through our adversity that we in America learned how to compete for foreign trade. During the period of business depression in this country several years ago our manufacturers were compelled to reduce the cost of production, and they have now brought the cost down to such a point as to be able to sell their goods abroad in competition with foreign manufacturers. That is really the origin of trusts. In order to compete in the outside markets it is necessary to reduce the cost of production to the minimum, and this is to be accomplished through organization, through co-operative companies improperly called

There is so much prejudice against trusts that it is a hard matter to get some people to take a practical view of them. There are those who say that the trusts should be smashed, that they should be prohibited by law. Let us begin a crusade of that character, let us demolish the great corporations of the country, let us throw aside the instrumentality which we are now employing in fighting for this foreign trade, and we shall soon have to withdraw from China and from all outside markets. We might as well talk about smashing our machinery and doing our work with hand labor as to talk of destroying corporations, and yet holding our own in this world wide competition. Talk about corporations as the curse of the laboring man of this country, the fact is they are his salvation. Smash the trusts of this country and thousands and hundreds of thousands will be walking around seeking a job.

ICE FOR THE POOR!

We learn that many poor people in this ommunity are suffering during the hot spell for ice. Some of the good women of the city, God bless them, have undertaken to supply this need, and the City Ice Mission will see that all the poor have an abundance of ice, if the generous-hearted people of the community will only supply the necessary funds.

This is a noble charity and should receive the moral and material support of the whole community. Mrs. George W. Bagby will receive subscriptions, and we hope that the appeal which the ladies now make in this behalf will meet with a generous response.

CURRENT TOPICS.

perts Rogers, Brown & Co., of that city,

The Iron and as saying: Steel Trade. and steel is not yet ended and the great mass of orders that are held for the 'bottom' are still held. It is safe to assume that the bottom will not be recognized when it is reached. It never is, The lower prices go the stronger is the belief that they will go lower still. But at the first sign of an upward turn there will be an advance of business propor-tioned exactly to the extent the decline has been pushed. About the only thing that can be stated with certainty, therefore, is that if the reaction goes further the rebound will be violent, for the forces making for recovery are gathering strength as surely as those making for the decline were four to six months ago. Those who watch furnace stocks and surface signs will not see them this mouth But there are some who are even now looking under the surface and preparing to discount the future in American . . .

Speaking of the growth of land values,

the Forum says: Land Values "Every inch of land be-tween King William's in London, statue and Trinity Square, London, cost £30 10s., or at the rate of £191,000,000 per acre-beyond all doubt the highest price ever paid in England for land. The Southeastern Railway Company was asked at the rate of \$65,000,000 per acre for a piece of ground in Bermondsey which had a depth of sixteen feet only The demand was so exorbitant that even a railway company had to pause, finally declining to purchase. In the year 1880 land in Cannon Street was sold for \$30 a square foot, and six years later the price of land in this identical street went up t \$75 a square foot-an increase typical of the growth of land values in London, even in such a short period of time as elapsed

between 1880 and 1886. "In 1672 the rental of the corporation property in Liverpool reached the small sum of \$65; to-day it is worth \$62,500,009. Last year, in the principal street of the city, the high-water mark of land value was reached in the purchase by the Stock Exchange at the rate of \$1,130 per square yard of some land necessary for the extension of its buildings."

AFTERMATH,

It is reported that the King of Saxony is suffering from cancer of the bladder.

Ex-Governor W. S. Taylor, of Kentucky, and family have gone to Canada They were accompanied en route by four

A special from Hazletown, Pa., says: Surgeons operating on Dennis Galla-gher, of Yorktown, in the State Hospital gner, or locktown, in the State Hospital here, for appendicitis, found that the trouble was caused by two little lumps of coal about the size of peas. It is not known whether they were swallowed whole or were formed in the appendix,

@1 C. & O. Sunday Outings

To Old Point, Newport News, Ocean View and Norfolk.

\$1 Round Trip

Two Fast Trains with Parlar Cars leave Richmond every Sunday. The first train leaves at \$30 A. M., and will make no stop between Richmond and Old Point. stop between Richmond and Old Point.

The second train leaves at 9 A. M. and stops only at Williamsburg, Newport News, Hampton and Old Point.

Returning, first train leaves Norfolk (Ocean View Station) at 6 P. M., Ocean View at 6:30 P. M., and Old Point 7:30 P. M.

The second train leaves Norfolk (C. & O. wharf) at 7:30 P. M., Old Point 8 P. M., and Newport News 8:30 P. M.

from coal dust which Gallagher, a miner,

A Wingfield (Mo.) lawyer received a letter from a client the other day urging him to hasten a certain collection. "I am hard up." concluded the writer, "and I need the wear had believe the witer. need the money bad. Hoping t find you the same, I am yours," etc.

A letter to the Chicago Tribune from Berlin says: "The Birmingham coal agent who, as already related in these cables, has placed an order for 100,000 tons in Germany, has received numerous requests from manufacturers for samples and information. The result of the tour of information. The result of the tour of investigation he is making will undoubtedly be as large as the entire output of the mines of the Rhenish and Westphalian mines of the Knenish and Westphanan syndicate. Indeed, nearly all the German mines have contracted to deliver their entire output for fixed prices until April, 1901. Until then American coal can find a market far above German prices."

Nature.

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er, Leads by the hand her little child to bed. Half-willing, half-reluctant to be led And leave his broken playthings on the floor, Still gaxing at them through the open

door, Nor wholly reassured and comforted Nor wholly reassured and comforted By promises of others in their stead, Which though more splendid, may

please him more;

So Nature deals with us, and takes away Our playthings one by one, and by the hand Leads us to rest so gently that we go.

Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay, Being too full of sleep to understand How far the unknown transcends the what we know.

-Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. A Trap,

She-Now let me play you the "Moonight Sonata."

He-I beg of you don't. That thing is responsible for my having twice become engaged, inadvertently, as it were. I prefer to do it deliberately the next time.—New York World.

Robbery
"But," cried the invalid, "the doctors will rob you of your terrors!"
Disease raised its hideous front and laughed with horrid unction.

"Ah, yes; but am I the only one they are likely to rob?" chuckled this monster,

The invalid grouned.-Detroit Journal.

Census Pleasantry.

Census Taker-You live here, do you Well, what relation are you to the head o

the house? Citizen—See here, now, don't you get too funny or I'll go and call her in.—Indianapolis Journal.

Evidently Glad.

Mistress-'But didn't Mrs. Upperten leave ny message when you told her I was not at nome:
Servant—"No, ma'am. She simply gave
a sigh of relief, said 'thank you, Jane!' and
drove away,"—Chicago News.

County Government.

County Government.

Editor of The Times:

Sir.—But to Insure good county government the chief agency after all is the vigilance of the citizens, who should keep a close watch upon the doings of their officers, and prove this by frequent investigations of their official actions.

These investigations should not be perfunctory matters of form merely, but real. There should be had in view a distinct

There should be had in view a distinct purpose to make reports to the body of the citizens showing what was com-mendable and what condemnable in the action of their officers, and where things are wrong what steps should be taken to make them right.

Everybody will admit that this view of the case is correct, but the trouble is that what is everybody's business is noody's business, and consequently nobody

I desire to make a suggestion on that head, and sincerely desire that it may be accepted as a practical plan by the citizens of some of the counties at least, and immediately put in force.

The suggestion is this: Organize a citizens' league at every courthouse in the State. Require every member to pay

citizens' league at every controls as the State. Require every member to pay an initiation fee—a small one—and invite contributions from others.

With the money thus secured employ a fit man to examine the books of the treasurer and of the supervisors; to look into the affairs of the clerk's office; the provides prevailing in the courts, and

practices prevailing in the courts, and the reports of criminal cases by magistrates, which are also on record in the clerk's office.
To make a report on all these matters

To make a report on all these matters to the Executive Committee of the aforesaid league, which shall endeavor to correct anything wrong reported to it by friendly correspondence with the officer or officers reported, or falling in that

or officers reported, of fating in league to report the matter back to the league for public discussions and action. People say this sort of thing will cost a great deal of money. I don't think so. The investigating agent of the committee ould have to attend every meeting o the court and of the supervisors, and would have to give five or six days in the year to the examination of books and records—say an employment in all of thirty days, more or less, during the year, or at \$2.50 per day, expenses included, ar expenditure of \$70 or \$75, and I am sure louble the amount could be well expend-

ed for the purpose had in view.

Our system is substantially that of the ownship system, but in carrying it ou our officials have almost entirely neg our officials have almost entirely neg-ected the most important feature of that lected the most important feature of that system—that of publishing statedly, for the information of the people, an account in detail of all the disbursements and receipts of public moneys.

In re, in section \$47 of the Code, boards of supervisors are ordered to do this thing, but under some pretext or another they—the boards—have avoided the duty, and the result has been a waste and mis-

and the result has been a waste and mis-application of public money to an extent that seemed to justify the General Assembly in the attempt to pass a bill like that of Senator Glass' for its correction. Just now the mind of the people is upon the framing of a new Constitution.

upon the framing of a few constitution that ought to be changed, but the matters here discussed are not matters of constitutional reform; they are to be corrected only by a faithful execution of the law, more honesty in the discussion of the law of charge of duty by officials, and a greater charge of duty.
vigil ince by citizens.
R. C. SAUNDERS.

Heard on Capitol Hill,

Governor Tyler has granted a conditional pardon to Webb Burton, convicted of horse-stealing in Frederick county, in

January, 1898, and sentenced to four years

n the penitentiary.
In the Governor's mail yesterday there In the Governor's mail yesterday there was an inquiry from a party in Canada anxious to buy some oak timber-land, and another inquiry from Mr. G. Wickliffe, of Leuisiana, asking the Governor to let him know if his (Wickliffe's) father was living in Virginia. Mr. Wickliffe is very anxious to find out something about his Wickliffe relatives in this State.

his Wickliffe relatives in this State.

Mr. A. W. Nowlin was yesterday commissioned as a notary public for the city of Lynchburg by the Governor.

The Governor has been invited to attend the Horse-Show at Manassas, Prince William county, July 24th and 25th. The Governor attended this show last year, and had a very pleasant time. He is anxious to gg again this year if he can arrange to go again this year if he can arrange to do so.

The Governor was informed yester-

The Governor was informed yester-day that a new prophet has arisen out in Kansas City, Mo., the infor-mition coming from "the prophet" him-self. His name is Simon B. Needham, and he has sent the Governor a batch of printhe has sent the Governor a batch of pinte-ed "Prophesies" for the 20th century. The chief of these are entitled: "A Letter to the White People who are in Power," "The World led into Ideiatry by Satan and His Ministers;" "Special to the World," and "A Lotter to the Colored People of Ameri-

He also prophesies as to the colored peo He are propesses as to the colored peo-ple of America. He pictures a bright fu-ture for the colored people, and believes the "colored brother" is pretty close to the heavenly gate. Prophet Needham looks into the dim future and sees a "universa: brotherbood" that will come in his own day and generation. As he is now climblar close to three score years, it is

his own day and generation. As he is flow climblag close to three score years, it is reasonable to suppose, according to his calculations, that "Universal Brotherhood" will got here in a few years.

Prophet Needham makes no prediction of a political character, nor has he a single word to say about the great convention that meets in his city next week; but throws out a ray of hope and comfort to the jib printer and newspaper publishers in these words: "We predict a universal harvest for the printing fraternity, in putting upon the word the everlasting gosting upon the world the everlasting gos-pel of Jehovan's kingdom, in the imme-liate future." Amen.

SUNDAY TRIPS.

All-Day Outings at Virginia's Favorite Resort, West Point.

The Sunday trips to West Point continue to be popular, and are increasing in attractiveness as the summer advances. Family parties find much comfort and pleasure in these trips, for they take them from the dust and turmoil of the city for a day's outing among green trees and shady verandas, with plenty of the purest water and health-giving breezes. The trip is made in seventy minutes at 60 cents for the round-trip. Train leaves the South-ern depot at 9:20 A. M.; returning, leaves West Point 6:30 P. M., every Sunday.

C. & O. GRASS WIDOWERS' TRAIN Every Monday From Waynesboro to Richmond Will Begin July 2d.

Beginning Monday, July 2d, and every Monday during the season, the C Monday during the season, the C. & C. Grass Wildowers' train will leave Waynesboro at 6 A. M., stop at intermediate Summer Homes Stations and arrive at Richmond 10 A. M.

Schedule cards of this train can be obtained at C. & O. Passenger Office, No. 800 East Main Street, or from the station agents between Richmond and Waynesbare.

YORK RIVER LINE, DAILY, EX-

CEPT SUNDAY,
for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York,
and all points North and East. United
States mail steamers Charlotte and Baltimore-steam heat, electric lights, luxurious state-rooms, dining-room on saloon
back. Vary 25 50 one way 31 round-trin. Fare, \$2.50 one way; \$4 round-trip. deck. Fare, \$2.50 one way; \$4 round-trip. Express train leaves Richmond, Southern Railway Station, daily, except Sunday, 4:30 P. M., connecting with steamers at West Point 5:50 P. M.; arriving Baltimore \$ A. M. The favorite route to Atlantic City, Cape May, Niagara Falls and all eastern resort points and commercial centres. Excursion tickets now on sale via this route to all of the above points, also West Point, New Yest, and to all eastern resort points. New York, and to all eastern resort points.

C. W. WESTBURY,

Travelling Passenger Agent.

LOW RATES NORTH AND WEST. Before you travel North or West call upon or address the undersigned for low-est rates via York River Line and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (Royal Blue

more and Ohio Railroad (Royal Blue Line). Superb steamer service to Baltimore, connecting with the finest, fastest and safest train in the world. Leave Richmond daily (except Sunday) from the Southern Railway Depot at 4:39 P. M.

Apply to C. W. Westbury, T. P. A., Southern Railway, 990 East Main Street; Richmond Transfer Company, 993 East Main Street; Richmond Transfer Company, 993 East Main Street; of Arthur G. Lewis, Southern Passenger Agent, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Norfolk, Va.

CHECKING BAGGAGE. To insure your baggage going on same

To insure your baggage going on same train with you purchase your railroad or steamship tickets of the Richmond Transfer Company, Union Ticket Office, for all lines, who will check baggage from any hotel or residence to destination, thus savng unnecessary worry and delay on arrival at the station. Office, No. 903 East Main Street. Branch

office, Jefferson Hotel. SAM'L H. BOWMAN, Gen. Man. Both 'phones, No. 46. Stables open all

C. & O. RAILWAY.

Fourth-of-July Outing to the Seaside. On Wednesday, July 4th, two Fast Trains will leave Richmond, C. & O. Broad-Street Station, at 8:30 A. M. and 9 A. M., and run on the same schedule, rates and con-litions of the Every Sunday Outings, exthat the train leaving Norfolk (Ocean cept that the train reaving Noriola (Ocean View Station) on the return, 6 P. M. Sun-days, will leave Norfolk (Ocean View Sta-tion) on July 4th at 8 P. M., Ocean View 8:39 P. M., and Old Point 9:39 P. M.

NOTICE.

THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAIL WAYA mnounces the following Sleeping WAYa nnounces the Car accommodations: Trains 27, leaving at Car accommodations: Trains 27, leaving at 2:35 P. M., and 31, leaving at 10:40 P. M., carry Pullman Buffet Drawing-Room Sleepers to Colum-Butter Drawing-Room Sieepers to Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa. Train 31, leaving at 10:40 P. M., carries Pullman Buffet Drawing-Room Sleeper from Richmond to Atlanta.

In addition to which the Seaboard Air

Line Railway is the only line running DINING CARS between Richmond and New Rork. Also DINING CARS on trains 31 and

44 between Hamlet and Savannah.
Pullman space on sale at office of Company, No. 836 East Main Street.
H. M. BOYKIN, · General Agent.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AS-SOCIATION.

Charleston, S. C., July 7th to 13th.
The ATLANTIC COAST LINE an The ATLANTIC COAST LINE announces rate of one fare, \$13.15, for the round-trip, account of above occasion, plus \$2, membership fee. Tickets on sale July 3d, 6th, 7th and 9th, with final limit September 1, 1900. Stopover privileges within limit of ticket. The Atlantic Coast Line offers a double

daily service between Richmond and Charleston, and is the only line operating through trains and Pullman service between these points.

For further information as to tickets, time tables, Pullman reservations, etc.

RICHMOND TRANSFER CO., No. 903 East Main Street. W. STEELE, Ticket Agent, Byrd-Street Station.

C. S. CAMPBELL.
Division Passenger Agent,
No. 838 East Main Street.

FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Governor Roosevelt Will Thorouhly Canvass New York.

LAST WORDS OF STEVE CRANE.

Mr. Croker Tells About His Change of Heart-Two Drummers Fight a Duel Unto Death-Both

Fall.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Special.—Governor Roosevelt has informed the Republican National Committee that he will give three solid weeks in New York after Au-gust 20th. The Governor seems to think it necessary to put in some hard work in his necessary to put in some hard work in his own State, and it is said that the National Committee holds a similar view. After getting through with his New York tour his time will be at the disposal of the National Committee, and Mr. Payne says that the committee will keep the Rough Rider busier, perhaps, than he ever was before

for a given length of time.

AN INSURANCE SUIT.

The jury in the suit of Charles A. Decker, an executor of the estate of Frank M. Brady, against the Equitable Life Assurance Society, to recover \$100,000, the amount of the policy taken out by Brady amount of the policy taken out by Brady on September 6, 1899, returned a verdict in the Superior Court, Brooklyn, to-day, in favor of the defendant. Brady took out a policy a short time before his death, but it contained a suicide clause, and it was proven that he committed suicide.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: In Wall Street to-day it was reported that Sound-Money Democrats were preparing to bolt Bryan and his Chicago platform, just as they did in 1896. The report has it that there would be a row at Kansas City over the money issue. It made the stock market firm.

ssue. It made the stock market firm

issue. It made the stock market firm.
ARRIVAL OF STEPHEN CRANE'S BODY
Mrs. Stephen Crane arrived yesterday
afternoon on the German-Lloyd steamer
Bremen, bringing with her the body of her
husband. A friend who was with the young
novelist when he left Dover to cross the
Channel on the way to Barden-Weilen, in
the Black Forest of Germany, where he
died on June 5th, said that the weary sick
man spoke in this way of the end he knew man spoke in this way of the end he kney

man spoke in this way of the that he kills was near:

"When you come to the hedge that we must all go over, it isn't bad. You feel sleepy, and you don't care. Just a little dreamy curiosity as to which world you're really in—that's ail."

Two of Mr. Crane's prothers took the Two of Mr. Crane's brothers took the

body in charge as soon as it arrived.

Mr. Croker said yesterday that when he got to Kansas City and talked with other Democrats he would be in a position to know just what the country wanted. "A it stands," said Mr. Croker, "the Tamman organization is ready to support the plat orm to be adopted at Kansas City, what-It may be "Do you think that the plank calling for

the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 should be reaffirmed?" was asked. "Yes," said Mr. Croker, "I do. The peo-ple are just beginning to understand the

ple are just beginning to understand the silver question."

"You have also changed your mind about imperialism?" was suggested. This question was put to Mr. Croker in the light of the fact that he had in January of last year declared for expansion.

"Yes," said Mr. Croker, slowly, "I have come to regime what syvention means

come to realize what expansion means. Every man has a right to change his opin-ion as he becomes better acquainted with facts. I didn't understand these questions facts. I didn't understand these questions so well a year ago as I do now. I have had time to study and ponder over them, and that has led me to change my mind."

A DEADLY DUEL.

The World relates the following: Solomon Scruggs, of Chicago, and Philip Hillpot, of St. Louis, rival drummers for farming implement houses, quarrelled over the distribution of trade at West Portal, N. J., yesterday morning. Both drew pistols and began firing. Scruggs fell mortalists

tols and began firing. Scruggs fell mortal-ly wounded and died a short while later. While Scruggs lay dying Hillpot, with smoking pistol still in hand, fell to the ground. A bullet had entered his chest. He cannot recover, the doctors say.

Hillpot, representing the C. A. Houston

Farm Implement Company, of St. Louis has been travelling through Hunterdon county for a week or more. Scruggs, rep-resenting the MacDonald Harvester Company, of Chicago, has been covering the same territory.

Angered because their sales have been interrupted by the presence of a rival, each of the drummers has been sonding messages to the other. They did not meet until yesterday, and a personal quarrel followed, with the above result.

WHAT VIRGINIA OWES.

Statement of the Total Debt of the State.

Messrs. Scott & Stringfellow, bankers and brokers, have issued a circular containing the following information regarding the total indebtedness of the State o Virginia: 2-3 per cent, bonds issued un-

bearing interest at 2 per cent. to July, 1901, and 3 per cent. thereafter for ninety years.. \$18,006,867 Z These bonds are a legal invest ment for all fiduciary and trust funds, and are exempt from all State, municipal and county taxes.

Held by the public \$17,231,467 25 Held by the Sink-ing Fund of the 527,000 00 State..... Held by the Literary Fund of the 248,400 00 State.....

Of which there are

fractional certifi-

registered... \$,268,100 00 Of which there are 9,735,500 00 fractional certifieates..... 3,267 25 - 318 006 867

3 per cent, bonds issued under act of February 20, 1882..... \$ 6,229,554 Held by public.... \$ 4,759,226 88
Held by the Sinking 149,000 00 Fund of the State Held by the Liter-ary Fund of the

State..... 1,430,327 28 Of which there are

cates..... 1,754 16 Under the various acts since October 1,

- \$18,006,867 Z

1883, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have bought \$2,357,576.60 of bonds of the State, and under the provisions of the act of February 20, 1892, section 10, these bonds have been cancelled and preserved in the office of the Treasurer of the Com-

monwealth.

By authority of the act of February 12, 1894, there has been invested during th past year, ending June 30, 1900, \$606,017 in the purchase of centuries and 3 per cent. bonds.

Including dividend on Richmond, Fred ericksburg and Potomac railroad commor stock, and dividend obligations, due July 1 1900, there will be in the Sinking Fund, in Mary Quarles badly stunned.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Perfect Health.

Keep the system in perfect ofder by the occasional use if Tutt's Liver Pills. They reulate the bowels and product

A Vigorous Body. For sick headache, malaria, bil iousness, constipation and kin dred diseases, an absolute cure TUTT'S Liver PILLS

Pasteur

Read what experts have to say

about them:

Filter, by bacteriological methods, and find it to be germ-proof.

GEO. M. STERNBERG.
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Having for a long time used the Pasteur-Chamberland Filter in connection with the bacteriological work in this school, and being convinced that it is the only germ-proof filter on the market, we wish the control of the part of the control of the co germ-proof filter on the marking supply.
to use one for our drinking supply.
CHAS S DOLLLY, M. D.,
Professor of Gen'l Biolog

Sales Agents. 28 N. 9th St. 'Phones IIIO.

HEMORRHOIDS

HEMORRHOIDS. FISTIILA. PILES.

No knife, no acids, no salves nor pinching. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. Consultation Charges moderate.

Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, RICHMOND, VA.

Medicinal Wine and WHISKEY STORE.

One-Pint Bottle of Good Rye Whiskey; One-Quart Bottle Catawba Wine; and one Bottle of Rosenegk's Porter.

bottle Guinness' Stout (imported); and one bottle of Evans' Pale Ale; all 49C NO DRINKS SOLD.

Quart Bottle of California Sherry One-Quart Bottle of Rhine Wine; One

One-Quart Bottle Tokay; One-Quart Bottie California Port; One Bottle of Hofbrau: all for

CEASE BROS.,

L. S. CEASE, Propr.

ash, for the purchase of bonds, \$68,729.10. Held by the Commissioners of the Sink-ng Fund for the redemption of the debt

period...... 3,108,343 00

The total value of all personal

property owned by negroes, reported for taxation, is.... Total..... \$102,886,723 00

Value of all bonds, notes, and

porated joint-stock 8,613,000 00 nies, not otherwise taxed, is The rate of taxation assessed by the State for all purposes

The city of Richmond pays 16 per cent. of the total personal property taxed; the city of Lynchburg pays i per cent. of the total personal property taxed; the city of Norfolk pays 3.8 per cent. of the total personal property taxed; the city of Norfolk pays 3.8 per cent. of the total personal property taxed; sonal property taxed.

Filters ARETHEBEST.

I have tested the Pasteur-Chamberland

& Company.

ree. Home treatment if desired. Rectal Infirmary,

No. 1302 ROSS STREET,

CUT-RATE

49C all for..... One Bottle 20th-Century Cocktail; one

One-Quart Bottle Hotopp's Virginia Claret; one Bottle Reed's Ginger Ale; One-

Bottle of Pabst Export Beer; One Bottle of Porter; One Bottle Reed's Gin-49C ger Ale; all for.....

NO DRINKS SOLD.
One Bottle Virginia Mountain Whiskey, regular price \$1, only one bottle to

Old 'Phone, 1739. Cor. Sixth and Broad.

of the State: 2,52 shares Richmond, Fred-ericksburg and Potomac common stock; \$192,700 Richmond, Fredericksburg and Posize, to Kienmont, Fredericksours and Po-tomac dividend obligations, which, at the present rate of dividend (8 per cent. per innum), gives the Sinking Fund Commis-sioners S7, 42, and besides they can collect the interest that will account on the branch the interest that will accrue on the bonds above mentioned, held by them in the

Surplus receipts over dis-bursements.... \$ 389,661 00

property owned by whites, reported for taxation, is.... \$ 99,582,350 00 The total value of all perso

other evidences of debt heid by others than fiduciaries. \$ 25,836,000 00 Value of all capital of incor-

Killed by Lightning.

STAUNTON, VA. June 28-Special.— Three colored women, while working near an open window this afternoon were struck by lightning. Ella Frame was instantly killed and Emma Frame and